

"ON TO PARIS" IS CRY

Wine Growers' Revolution Is Rapidly Spreading.

TROOPS ARE CALLED OUT

Tri-color Pulled Down from City Hall at Narbonne and Replaced by Streamer of Crepe—Soldiers Show Rebellious Spirit—Resignation of Montpelier City Council Announced.

Paris, June 11.—The whole south of France, from the Spanish frontier to the River Rhone, is in a state of anarchy through the civic strike of all officials—departmental, city, town and commune—as a paralyzing emphasis of the wine growers' demand for government reform.

After the announcement of the resignation of the municipal council at Montpelier, in accordance with the wine growers' programme, the arrest of a youth for carrying a banner bearing the inscription, "March on Paris; long live the revolution," led to serious disorders. Husbands were called out and charged the people repeatedly. Several persons were injured and quiet was only restored by the release of the prisoner.

Albert Camille's Order.

Marcelin Albert, the leader of the movement, has issued a circular to all the committees, inviting them to take united action, in obedience to the recommendation of the committee, and to employ only peaceful, lawful means, adding: "No disorders or violence. The hour has not yet come. We still hope that it will never come."

The discontent caused among the men of the 10th Regiment of Infantry by their confinement to barracks at Narbonne, in the wine-growing country, on account of the wine growers' manifestations was brought to a head last night by a dispute between the privates and noncommissioned officers, who tried to pull down a flag from a wall whence they were cheering passing trains loaded with wine growers going to Montpelier.

The soldiers informed their colonel that they absolutely refused to march against their friends and relatives. The colonel succeeded in temporarily calming the men by promising to investigate the charges of brutality brought against the sergeants, but the military authorities consider that the spirit of the troops is bad, all the soldiers being in sympathy with the movement of the wine growers.

In the presence of an enormous crowd last evening the mayor of Narbonne, M. Ferrou, announced publicly that a civil strike had begun and hauled down the flag of France from the city hall, replacing it with a long blue streamer on which was written "On to Paris."

The mayor, when he did this, was surrounded by the municipal council. At the same time the tocsin rang out from every church steeple, and then the crowd paraded through the principal streets of the town.

In the absence of the mayor of Montpelier, City Council Laurens announced the resignation of the council to a crowd of 3,000 persons.

Not only is the government alarmed and practically helpless in the face of this extraordinary revolt, but it occupies the embarrassing position of having at its head a man who is first a wine-grower and second a Frenchman.

The duty of M. Fallieres is to suppress the lawlessness of the southern departments. The sympathies of M. Fallieres are with the wine-growers, who have adopted such a radical method of forcing the government to reform.

Just as France took a Republican curiosity in M. Grevy's billiards, M. Carnot's silk hat, Felix Faure's garters, and M. Loubet's roses, so it is vastly interested in the wine of M. Fallieres. He has a vineyard at Loupion, in Gascony, where he produces a delicious, clear, golden wine, and it is there that the heart of M. Fallieres is. One may judge, therefore, of his most trying position in the present crisis.

SALVADOR ATTACKED.

Mexico City, June 11.—A force of Nicaraguans, assisted by Salvadoran revolutionists, captured the port of Acapulco, Salvador, to-day. News of the outbreak of hostilities came to the capital to-night in a telegram from President Figueroa, to the Salvadoran Minister to Mexico, Manuel Delgado.

The Nicaraguans, on the gunboat Montombo, bombarded the fort and then landed troops. The town is now in the hands of the Nicaraguan general, Manuel Rivas.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1907.—P. m.

The barometric conditions of the Mississippi River are mostly negative, there being no well-defined high or low, a rather well-defined low has moved from the Pacific Ocean within the last twenty-four hours and caused general rains from Central California to the British possessions. Rain in Central California at this time of year is rather unusual. In Eastern districts and the East Gulf States thunderstorms and light rains have occurred. Along the Middle Atlantic coast ocean winds have lowered the temperatures 8 to 12 degrees for a distance of 300 miles and light rains in the South show a rather similar fall.

The weather Wednesday and Thursday will be unsettled, with scattered thunderstorms and local rains east of the Mississippi, except in Tennessee and the Lower Ohio Valley. Showers are also probable in the Plateau region and Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature changes will be irregular and not well marked in any district.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light, variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperature.

Midnight, 58; 2 a. m., 54; 4 a. m., 53; 6 a. m., 52; 8 a. m., 52; 10 a. m., 52; 12 m., 52; 2 p. m., 52; 4 p. m., 54; 6 p. m., 53; 8 p. m., 53; 10 p. m., 50; Maximum, 58; minimum, 50; 2 p. m., 54; 5 p. m., 54.

Relative humidity—5 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 60; 3 p. m., 54; Rainfall 4 p. m. to 8 p. m., 0.75. Hours of sunshine, 9; per cent of possible sunshine, 60.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 76; minimum, 62.

Tide Table.

To-day—High tide, 8:55 a. m. and 9:27 p. m.; low tide, 3:12 a. m. and 3:42 p. m.

To-morrow—High tide, 9:23 a. m. and 10:04 p. m.; low tide, 3:50 a. m. and 4:22 p. m.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

	Max.	Min.	Bar.
Asheville, N. C.	69	66	74
Atlanta, Ga.	82	70	6.12
Atlantic City, N. J.	82	59	32.02
Bismarck, N. Dak.	80	68	30
Boston, Mass.	69	58	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	74	56	62
Chicago, Ill.	75	60	62
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	64	76
Cheyenne, Wyo.	78	44	70
Davenport, Iowa	78	58	74
Denver, Colo.	82	58	30
Des Moines, Iowa	81	56	78
Galveston, Tex.	85	78	60
Helena, Mont.	74	48	60
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	60	74
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	74	78
Kansas City, Mo.	82	64	78
Little Rock, Ark.	82	64	78
Marquette, Mich.	56	48	18
Memphis, Tenn.	80	70	78
New Orleans, La.	82	64	78
New York, N. Y.	64	52	56
North Platte, Neb.	88	48	82
Omaha, Neb.	82	64	78
Pittsburg, Kan.	79	56	78
Salt Lake City, Utah	74	62	72
St. Louis, Mo.	82	64	78
St. Paul, Minn.	82	64	78
Springfield, Ill.	84	58	78
Vicksburg, Miss.	78	58	78

RICHARDSON FAILS TO SHAKE ORCHARD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

ing about Orchard's accepting "relief," or help from the Federation while the Cripple Creek strike was on in 1903. Orchard said it was true that he accepted it; he got free supplies from the Federation's store.

"I took the relief," said Orchard, shooting the words from his mouth as if he were afraid he would be stopped. "He caused Peabody and Haywood said it would look queer if I were spending money around there and not drawing relief like the rest of the union men."

When they came to the subject of the attempts on Gov. Peabody's life, Orchard said Haywood urged him to kill the governor because, he said, if Peabody remained governor organized labor might as well leave the State.

"Don't you know," demanded Richardson at the top of his voice, "at that very time Mr. Haywood was openly saying in public addresses that he would as soon have Peabody governor as Alvah Adams?"

"Yes, I know he was saying that openly, but he was talking very different to Steve Adams and me."

"Don't you know," that Haywood always referred in public to Alvah Adams as the spineless governor?"

Haywood Not Consistent.

"He used to say lots of things in public that he didn't say to us," was the way Orchard disposed of this address to the jury.

"Well, you didn't advertise these things until after you met McPartland, did you?"

"I never advertised 'em at all until after I made up my mind to quit that business and do what was right," retorted Orchard, serenely.

Richardson dropped that lead, too, without the slightest hesitation.

This was the nearest that Orchard has yet come in court to saying that his confession is the result of a desire to turn his back on evil and secure things up as best he can. He made another remark along the same line a little later. Richardson had asked him how it was he didn't succeed in shooting Judge Gabe. Orchard said he "didn't have good enough chance."

"Why didn't you knock on his door and run back to the gate and shoot him when he opened the door?" demanded the lawyer.

"He was too cowardly," said Orchard.

"You never allowed anybody to call you a coward in those days, did you?" suggested the cross-examiner.

"I call all them things I used to do very cowardly," said the witness.

Asks Questions Over Again.

Richardson proceeded to ask 150 numbers of questions, some he had asked the day before. It is difficult to understand the theory of defense on which they are propounded. The very asking of them indicates, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the man who asks them must be getting his information from somebody who at one time must have been very close to Harry Orchard, the self-confessed murderer and assassin. Here, for example:

"In the spring of 1905, didn't you tell Max Mallich you'd like to put powder under a boarding house where 150 scabs were living in Globeville and blow them all up?"

"No, sir; I did not. Max Mallich tried to get me to do it."

"You tried to get Max Mallich into that proposition, didn't you?"

"No, sir; I did not. He tried to get me into it."

"Didn't you tell him that there was a good opportunity to get rid of 150 scabs?"

"No, sir; I did not. He asked me and I told him I thought we could do it. Then Steve Adams and I stole some gray powder for that purpose, but Mr. Haywood told us we didn't want to have it done, so we gave it up."

NAVY'S SECRETARY MISSING

Fails to Return from Trip to Jamestown Island.

Lighthouse Tender Maple Used for Voyage May Be Stuck in Mud.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Norfolk, Va., June 11.—Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, the Secretary's aide, and others of the Secretary's party, are among the missing to-night.

It is the supposition that the sum of their misfortune is the grounding of the lighthouse tender Maple aboard which they went to Jamestown Island to-day. The Secretary and party left at 3 o'clock for the island. They were due to return at 6 o'clock this evening, but at 10:30 o'clock to-night nothing had been heard from them.

If the Maple does not return by daylight, the naval tug Potomac, was dispatched up the James to look for her.

The President went to Jamestown Island April 27, and although he left before the daylight, did not return until 10 at night.

The weather has been thick most of the day, and it is regarded as possible that the Maple ran her nose onto a mud bank.

TEACHERS DISCUSS SALARIES.

Members of All Grades Present Arguments to Committee.

Kindergarten teachers, as well as teachers of the eighth grade, were represented at yesterday afternoon's meeting at the Franklin School of the special committee of the board of education appointed to prepare a salary increase bill for presentation at the next session of the Congress.

The meeting, which was the second held to hear the views of the teachers on the question of salary, was well attended, and a number of teachers of all grades presented arguments to the committee, presided over by its chairman, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey.

Two Killed by Cyclone.

Du Quoin, Ill., June 11.—A cyclone swept over this city and the surrounding country to-night. While it was of comparatively brief duration, the storm inflicted damage almost as heavy as that of last Friday's gale. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was totally demolished. A man and child sought shelter underneath the church, and it is believed they were crushed.

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SIGNS ARE CHEERING

Departments of Government Doing Large Business.

SURPLUS IS ABOUT \$78,000,000

Expenditures for Last Eleven Months \$5,000,000 in Excess of Same Period Last Year—Postal Receipts Indicate Widespread Business Prosperity. Deficit Will Be Reduced.

Despite uncertain conditions of the money market, the gloomy outlook as to crops, and the feeling of unrest in industrial and commercial centers, government officials declare that all signs point to a continuance of the prosperous times that have marked the experience of the United States since 1902.

The National Treasury is filled to overflowing. Receipts from all sources are increasing at a tremendous rate; national banks are prospering as never before, and Uncle Sam is doing a land office business at the stamp windows of the 70,000 or more post-offices throughout the country.

Surplus May Reach \$78,000,000.

"Things are looking up," said a member of the Cabinet whose duty it is to keep in touch with business affairs. "Our prosperity is on a solid foundation. There is no real reason in the world why it should not continue uninterruptedly for a long time to come."

The government had on hand in the national strong box at the close of business last night an available cash balance of \$20,011,324. A year ago the cash balance was a little more than \$175,000,000. The surplus in the Treasury amounts to \$71,844,576. The surplus for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, will, in all probability, approximate \$78,000,000. Last year's surplus was more than \$24,000,000. Receipts for the year from all sources up to date make a total of \$62,888,655, as compared with \$58,001,351 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Expenditures Increased \$5,000,000.

Expenditures for the little more than eleven months of the year are \$53,000,000, about \$5,000,000 ahead of those for the last year.

According to the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the national banks have transacted a prodigious amount of business in the past twelve months. Their deposits have increased by more than \$27,000,000. They now aggregate \$4,322,889,141, as against \$4,655,573,636 a year ago. The cash resources of the national banks totaled \$2,384,223,113 in June, 1906. They have increased more than \$60,000,000, now aggregating \$4,616,241,643. Loans and discounts have increased from \$4,308,300,000 to \$4,631,143,000, while bank note circulation has expanded from \$316,000,000 to \$352,000,000.

Big Increase in Postal Receipts.

Government authorities say there is no more accurate barometer of business conditions throughout the country than the financial division of the Post-office Department. It feels at once any falling off in trade, no matter how slight, and is able to tell at a glance whether business is fast or slack. The fiscal year 1907 will be the banner twelve months' period in the history of the postal service. Receipts will be considerably in excess of \$190,000,000, and in addition there will be a marked decline in the postal deficit.

Postal receipts at the fifty largest post-offices in the month of May aggregated \$3,396,715, as compared with \$3,629,748 in the corresponding month of 1906. This is an increase of more than \$235,000.

Was Bitter Antagonist.

Senator Morgan was one of the most conservative of the Democratic members of the Senate. His antagonism to Republican ideas and Senatorial projects was most bitter. His particular delight was to engage in caustic tilts with Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, between whom there were many interesting and enlivening verbal engagements on the floor of the Senate chamber. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations he blocked many Republican schemes. The other committees on which he served were: Public Health and National Quarantine (chairman), Coast and Insular Survey, Forest Reservations and Protection of Game, Indian Affairs, Inter-oceanic Canal, Committee on Investigation of Trans-passes under Indian Lands, and the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

On Indian matters he was particularly well versed, having spent much of his boyhood among the Indians of Tennessee and Alabama. A few years ago he made a speech in the Senate that astonished his colleagues by its revelations of an intimate knowledge of the life, habits, and language of the Cherokees.

On Hawaiian Commission.

One of the most important works in which Senator Morgan took a hand was the framing of laws to govern Hawaii, for which purpose a commission was appointed in Grover Cleveland's second term with Senator Morgan as one of its members. Senator Morgan helped frame the organic acts after the annexation of the islands.

Senator Morgan and his colleague, Senator Pettus, were close friends, and when the late ex-Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was alive, the three octogenarians could often be heard socializing together in the Capitol, chatting like school boys, a sight that always caused comment.

SENATOR PETTUS SURPRISED.

Declares Loss in Death of Morgan Irreparable.

Senator Edmund Pettus, of Alabama, was notified of his colleague's death last night by a representative of The Washington Herald, which he received with much affected by the news, but would say nothing save that it was bad news, and that the loss would be irreparable.

He had not heard of the serious illness of Senator Morgan, and the announcement of his death came as a sad surprise.

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LOVING GAINING SYMPATHY.

Sentiment Said to Be Turning Toward Man Who Killed Estes.

Richmond, Va., June 11.—A prominent citizen of Nelson County, who is in close touch with affairs in that section of the State and who was in Richmond to-day, talked in a most interesting manner of the case of the Commonwealth against Judge William G. Loving, accused of the murder of Theodore Estes, which case will be tried in Houston, Halifax county, on June 24. The gentleman in question declares that, although the feeling in the county against Judge Loving was at first quite bitter, there has been already a very perceptible change, with the tide steadily turning in favor of the accused.

"When the people hear Judge Loving's side of the case," he went on, "I am firmly of the opinion that impartial and fair-minded men will not condemn him. I know enough to say that when the evidence is heard there will be a surprise to those people who have arrived at hasty conclusions in the matter."

The rumor that other young women will be drawn into the case as witnesses besides Miss Loving is again current throughout the State. This rumor has never been denied.

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MORGAN DIES.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Alabama will be called upon, therefore, to appoint former Congressman Bankhead to succeed Senator Morgan at the next session.

Next to Senator Allison, Senator Morgan had seen the longest service in the Senate of any of the members of that body. Seated in the corner by the center aisle, across from Senator Frye, the tall, gaunt frame and white hair and mustache of the old Alabamian have been a landmark of the Senate chamber for a generation. In former years, before he became weakened and enfeebled by age and illness, his speeches were the delight of the galleries and his fellow-Democrats, and the bane of the Republicans, in whose side he was ever a thorn.

Fund of Information Wonderful.

Senator Morgan possessed a most wonderful fund of general knowledge, and could talk by the hour interestingly and authoritatively upon a wide variety of subjects. Until last session he retained his strength and vigor to a remarkable degree, but he began to decline during the winter and was often absent from the sittings. Toward the close of the session he was granted the unusual privilege of being allowed to speak without rising, a courtesy accorded to few, ex-Gov. Morton, of Indiana, having been among the number.

Senator Morgan has been called the father of the inter-oceanic canal project. From the first he favored the Nicaragua route, and while chairman of the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee his opposition to the Panama project as advocated by the Senate Committee to Investigate Trans-passes under Indian Lands, and the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

His prominence in the consideration of the canal question was further advanced by his opposition to the Panama route, and Attorney Nelson Cromwell, of New York, who represented the French stockholders and sold the Panama Canal to the United States government. It has been said that on canal matters he was better informed than any man in the Senate.

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TUCKER MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Justice Brewer Declines to Grant Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, has declined to grant a writ of habeas corpus for the release of H. H. Tucker, who was sentenced to ninety days in jail for contempt of court by Justice Hook, of the United States Court for the District of Kansas, for intimating that he was influenced by the Standard Oil Company in proceedings against the Uncle Sam Oil Company, at Leavenworth recently.

Tucker was president of the Uncle Sam Company, a so-called independent company, which was placed in the hands of a receiver as the result of charges of antitrust fraud. The sentence of contempt grew out of the allegations of undue influence in granting the receiver ship.

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